

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXIII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, AUGUST 26, 1905

NO. 47.

Luck in Mining.

Twenty three years ago, says the Butte Mining Review, the late Marcus Daly bonded from Ed Hickey and his associates the Rainbow claim, now the famous Anaconda mine, for the sum of 40,000 \$, and he got the St. Lawrence mine at a bonus. Since that time both of these mines have produced some fifty or sixty millions each. At the same time Mr. Daly refused to take the Mountain View mine for 25,000\$, remarking that the prospector of the future would locate it as abandoned ground. The Mountain View has since produced many millions, and it is said today to have something like 17,000,000\$ in sight. Twelve years ago Mr. Daly threw up a bond on the Pennsylvania mine for 30,000 \$. At present this mine ranks as one of Butte's greatest mines. Eight years ago Dave Bricker bonded the Moonlight mine from James A. Murray, one of Butte's bankers, for the sum of 150,000\$, and from one level, the 700 foot, of the Moonlight there was taken the sum of 1,500,000\$ in one year. Joe Rosenthal bought a one third interest in the Gagnon mine for a restaurant bill of 6.3\$, and it is safe to say that the Gagnon has produced 500,000\$ for every dollar that the restaurant bill called for. The Mountain Con. was sold for a lumber bill of a few hundred dollars which the former owners were unable to settle for. Twelve years ago the Rarus mine, Snohomish, Tramsay, Never Despair and the Michael Davitt were bonded to R. C. Burton for the sum of 400,000\$ and sold to Mr. Van Zant of the Blue Bird mine. Mr. Van Zant, having failed to raise the money in London, where he went for the purpose, the mines again reverted to Mr. Burton, and they also failed to take up the proposition; since that time the above group of mines have produced all of twenty millions and are good for as much more. The Alta mine, in the Corbin district, produced four millions, and there was copper ore in the lower levels that went 1-1/2 per cent when they quit work. The Comet mine in the same district produced seven millions above the four hundred foot level. Twenty years ago Bill Owsley sold the East Colusa to the Lewiston Brothers of Boston for seven thousand dollars and this is now a mine which could produce more than that in one day. Nine years ago Pat Mullins sold the Comanche for two hundred thousand and it would take two more others to state the present value.

Grubstake the Prospector.

The prospector is the real pioneer of the West; he blazed the trail for the railroad, for the merchant, the capitalist and the professional man; to him belongs the honor of the present condition of the mining industry. The prospector has made it possible for the making of the great fortunes of Huggin, Fair, Flood, Hearst, Daly and Clark. Where would the Comstock, Butte, Coeur d'Alene and other notable camps be, had it not been for the prospector and his burro? The life of the prospector is not a round of pleasure; he sleeps in the snow and rain as often as not; his fare is bacon and beans; dollars are few with him, yet he may be hunting for a new location for you to go to. When he asks you for a grubstake, help him out; his burro found the Bunker Hill and Sullivan; his rifle killed the mountain sheep that found and exposed the rich ores of the Ram's Horn mine; Comstock, the man who found the vein named after him, died a poor man, but he did more for his country than President Roosevelt has. Marcus Daly came to Butte with his blankets on his back, but he did more for Montana than John D. Rockefeller; W. A. Clark drove a bull team into Montana, plowed in Deer Lodge and made a fortune which he earned by hardships endured which the average Butte citizen would not care to go through. When Stratton first found Cripple Creek he was a poor carpenter, said to be too lazy to work, but he paved the way for thousands to earn a livelihood and himself a fortune.

Don't pass up the prospector; 50\$ or 100\$ may be the means of discovering a mine which will make you wealthy.

Remember Thomas Cruze and the Drum-Lammon.—Butte Mining Review Lawson's Cinch.

That Canadian and Irish peatbog fuel controlled by a Lawson syndicate is destined to revolutionize the copper industry, force down the price of copper to 7 cents a pound and close one-half the copper mines in the world is asserted. By the use of this peat-bog fuel, it is said the cost of freeing copper ore will be reduced one half and the further assertion is made that the possession of this secret, obtained from a chemist and tested time and again with satisfactory results, was what inspired Lawson, Burrage and other rich men to make their war upon copper stocks.

For two years the syndicate has been buying up peat bogs and getting a corner on fuel, and the work of getting out peat has been going on for months. A company capitalized at millions of dollars has been formed to carry out the scheme, but there is nothing in the title to indicate the purposes for which it has been organized.

About two years ago, a chemist discovered that a certain sort of peat, existing in only a few places, but found in almost inexhaustible quantities in Bryntville, Canada, and Ireland would make exactly the right peat to dissolve copper at a fraction of the present cost. A plant costing 700,000\$ has been built in New Jersey, it is said, and as soon as all of that particular sort of peat in the world has been cornered, this plant will be put to work and other large plants will follow.—Safford Journal.

A Big Copper Combine Shaped.

A special to the Mining Record from Chicago says: Quiet rumor, which has been in circulation for several weeks past, assumed a more definite shape the other day on the quiet announcement—not publicly but in certain copper circles—that plans were shaping up, indeed, were well advanced, for the organization of a new copper combine with a capitalization of above 500,000, 00 \$, which will take in not only properties in the Bingham camp in Utah, but also include others on a profitable producing basis in other sections of the country. This proposition has, according to the quiet gossip now in circulation, been fully underwritten. Large foreign interest in the enterprise has been secured and New York and Boston capitalists will also make a heavy investment in the same.

The people having the matter in hand and who are the most familiar with the plans for the future are naturally for the time being very reticent. It is hinted, however, that Heinze is one of the prime movers of the project and that when it is finally shaped up it will prove to be a formidable competitor of the Amalgamated Company, something that has been threatened off and on for several years past. The phenomenal strength of the copper market and the present peculiarly favorable conditions for the flotation of an enterprise of this sort have, it is said, encouraged these powerful interests to go ahead with the project, and a formal announcement of the same, its plans and its scope, is quite likely to be made within the next 30 or 60 days.

Young Men in Smelters.

Some surprise was expressed when the list of directors of the American Smelters' Exploration Company was announced, as it contains the names of so many young men, some of whom were little known in financial circles. Daniel Guggenheim, chairman of the board of directors, when interviewed on the subject, was asked for an explanation of this new departure from his usual custom. In reply he said:

"I know it is usual in choosing directors to select names well known in the financial or social worlds. The office of director in prominent and successful companies is generally considered an honor. We believe that our stockholders want profits, and that the work of intelligent young men who are interested in the company and in its success will do more to produce profits than a mere list of names, how-

ever well known.

"For that reason we have selected for directors a number of young men who are and have been assisting in building up the company. That is, we have made the position of director a goal toward which our young men can strive. We believe this policy is second only in importance to that of the profit-sharing system, which has been adopted by several corporations, and particularly by the American Smelting and Refining Company, under which nearly 100,000\$ was distributed among the company's employees last year."—Denver Mining Record.

Prehistoric Gold Mining.

The Mining and Engineering Review points out that gold miners of prehistoric days had a better knowledge of their work than has usually been supposed. Arrastra doors and grinding stones have just been found at Zimabawe, in South Africa, where buildings and gold workings of immeasurable antiquity are now being explored. So ancient are these remains that even native tradition is silent, but the mines must have been enormously wealthy, if we may judge from the quantities of gold carelessly thrown away with the debris. Now, the use of an arrastra instead of crushing by hand is usually supposed to be comparatively modern, but this discovery shows it to be of very great age, certainly many thousands of years.

Another interesting fact connected with ancient mining is the discovery in very early Egyptian tombs of plates and cups of platinum. It is commonly believed that this metal was first found in the sixteenth century, but it is now certain that it was not only well known in ancient Egypt but that it was used for chemical reactions. The Mining and Engineering Review very wisely remarks that most of our recent discoveries appear to be but duplicates of, or improvements upon, early accomplishments. Our early advantages is the greater number of our scientists and the preservation of their knowledge in books.

Smelting by Electricity.

Vice Consul General Gorman of Montreal reports that the Dominion government has appropriated 15,000\$ for making experiments with the electric process of smelting ores and manufacturing steel at Sault St. Marie, and the Consolidated Lake Superior Power Company will furnish a building and dynamo capable of supplying 400 electric horse-power for four months free of charge. All kinds of ores will be experimented with, and important results are expected to be obtained.

Great possibilities for Canada underlie the inauguration of a cheaper process for manufacturing pig iron and steel than is now in use. Ontario is dotted with ore bodies the development of which is at present prevented by lack of cheap fuel. There is coal in the eastern and western parts of Canada, but the cost of conveying it to points where coke is needed for smelting purposes is prohibitive. On the other hand there are a great many water powers throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec where electricity can be developed and utilized. If the electric system proves to be commercially feasible Canada is looking for the inflow of a large amount of capital and considerable mining development.—Denver Mining Reporter.

General Mining News.

Copper Queen mine: are now working 1,630 men, as compared with 1,200 a year ago, says the Bisbee Review. The present operative force is taking from the several mines about 1,500 tons of ore daily. This production can be doubled, it is said at any time without in the least hurting the mines. The latter are bringing in more and more ore every day. There is really nothing new in the manner of development or in the ore that is coming in. Development is being carried on with a world of ore to deal with. The supply in sight is steadily on the increase, and the deposits seem to be without limit. In the Holbrook, Spray and Czar is

this particularly in evidence to the visitor under ground who is familiar with the properties. Ore bodies in these mines that have been worked for 12 years, are showing bigger today than ever before in their history.

John Rainey yesterday made an important strike on his claim near the Emerald opening up a ledge of ore that is believed will assay several hundred dollars to the ton. The new strike is believed to be continuation of the old Silver Plume ledge. The samples of ore when shown last evening to men who worked in the Silver Plume immediately recognized the ore as being identical with that which they had mined from the Plume. The new strike which Mr. Rainey has called the Midget is located between the Emerald, Revenue and Anchor and forms a wedge shape piece of ground containing about five or six acres. It is the opinion of miners familiar with that section of the camp that it will open into a good body of ore as the formation is the same as was encountered in the Silver Plume from which many thousands of dollars were taken when that property was worked.—Tombstone Prospector.

Frank Thompson, who is associated with Jack Garden in the ownership of thirteen claims about seven miles from Dos Cabezas and twelve miles south of Bowie, returned on Tuesday from a visit to the property whither he went in company with his partner who came here to report the big strike of rich ore noted in these columns last week. He reports that the strike of rich ore is equal to representations as says having been received giving a value of over 500\$ a ton. The new strike is near the surface, practically an outcropping and at considerable distance from the other openings on the claims. Mr. Thompson says the new find is an indication of another important lode on the property. In one shaft now 300 feet deep, they have a vein running from twelve inches to three feet wide which is high grade gold and silver ore, and in a crosscut 175 feet in a seven foot ledge has been tapped carrying fourteen to sixteen inches of good ore. These rich streaks average from 50\$ to 60\$ per ton and are apparently permanent. Various propositions are before the owners for purchase or bond and lease, but Thompson and Garden will carry the development further before considering any offer.—Silver Belt.

The Hermosa Mining company of Hanover, is pushing development work on a number of properties. At the present time the company has 200 men on its pay roll, and it is safe to say

that there are fully 500 people dependent upon its operations. At present nine shafts are being sunk. On the well known Wild Cat property the shaft is down a distance of 400 feet, and as Superintendent Bible expresses it, the company is "going to the end of the cable." On the old Ivanhoe mine, which by the way is one of the oldest properties in the district, and which has been worked almost continuously since the early 80's, producing high ore in large quantity, the shaft is down 350 feet and the necessary machinery has been ordered to go to the depth of 1,000 feet. On the Turmaline the shaft has been sunk to the depth of 200 feet. Another 100 feet will be sunk in this shaft when cross-cutting will be commenced. The showing on this property has been especially gratifying, good copper ore having been encountered all the way down the shaft. A depth of 200 feet has been reached on the Copper Queen property. At this depth cross cuts have been driven and good bodies of ore encountered, average assays of which run 10 per cent in copper. The depth of the shaft on the Ninety mine is now 270 feet. This shaft will be sunk to the depth of 400 feet before cross-cutting and drifting are begun. On the Treasure Vault mine a depth of 200 feet has been attained and the management is proceeding right along with the work of going down an additional 300 feet. On the Humboldt the shaft is down 100 feet and a depth of 400 feet will be had before any cross cutting is done. At the depth of 100 feet on the Keystone mine the ore body, which was being sought, was intersected. There is a particularly good showing on the Honeycomb property, the shaft on which has been sunk to a depth of 120 feet. At this depth a vein of ore 65 feet in width has been found averaging 9 per cent in copper.—Copper Era.

Do It Today.

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'till tomorrow what you can do today," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it today—and let that remedy be Dr. Price's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.